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OUR BOMBERS BLAST AMERICAN AIRFIELDS IN KIANGSI PROVINCE

8 Enemy Planes Smashed at Kanchow; Runways at Suncheng Severely Bombed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 9.—Raiding the airfields at Kanchow and Suncheng, 250 kilometers east of Kanchow, both in southern Kiangsi Province, now being used by the American air force in China as its advance bases, Bomber Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force dealt heavy blows to the enemy air units at both places on midnight of July 7.

The unit that raided Kanchow bombed the runways, setting five small-type planes ablaze, inflicting damage on two small-type and one large-type planes, besides structures and ground preparations.

In the meantime, the other unit that was detailed to attack Suncheng airfield severely bombed the runway there, rendering the airfield unfit for use for the time being. None of the Japanese planes suffered any damage.

3 Raiders Blasted
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—In its unsuccessful attempts to check the advance of the Japanese Forces in South China the American air force in China is suffering great losses due to the relentless attacks by Japanese Fighting Plane Units.

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday, a formation of six B-25 escorted by several P-40 fighters, attempted to attack our forces, but was immediately repulsed by a Japanese Air Unit which damaged one B-35 which plunged toward the earth emitting black smoke, though its fate was not ascertained.

At about the same time, over 12 P-40's launched an attack, but were immediately counter-attacked by another Japanese Fighting Plane Unit which downed two enemy planes (unascertained).

Canton Raiders Repulsed

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—In the same manner as on the occasion of the first air raid on Kyushu, the American air force in China carried out a "propaganda" raid on the Canton area in connection with the second air raid on Kyushu. A little after 10 p.m. yesterday, several American planes came flying over the Canton area but were quickly repulsed by Japanese Air Units. The enemy planes failed to cause any damage.

Hankow Also Raided

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—The United States War Department issued the following announcement, today, according to a Washington dispatch:

"A unit of B-29's belonging to the 20th Air Corps of the American army, besides raiding North Kyushu on July 7, bombed Hankow and also Laoyao which is located at the eastern end of the Lung-Hai Railway."

Wallace En Route Home

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—Vice-President Henry Wallace who had just culminated his Chungking mission arrived at Edmonton, Alberta (Canada) yesterday at 6:30 p.m. and left for Seattle at about 8:30, according to an Edmonton dispatch.

Tension in Honduras Reported Increasing; People, Police Clash

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—Tension is reported mounting in Honduras following clashes between civilians and Government police in several cities and a demonstration in La Paz Province demanding the resignation of President Tiburcia Carias Andino, according to a San Jose, Costa Rica report. Diplomatic sources said that the Salvadorean Government was sending vehicles, medicine, physicians and nurses to the Honduran border to meet the civilians who had fled from Ocotepeque after a clash yesterday with Government police. Several soldiers and demonstrators were reported to have been killed in a clash in the city of San Pedro on Thursday.

Strong Nippon Air Cordon Foils Enemy In Kyushu Raid Attempt; No Casualties

Virtually no casualty was caused in the air raids over Kyushu early Saturday morning, it has been found on closer investigation. When the air raid precaution was sounded, a perfect blackout was spread without delay over the entire area. The enemy planes had no chance to carry out attacks over the Kyushu cities, due to the forestalling activities of the Japanese fighter planes. No anti-aircraft gun went into action. At about 1:46 a.m. the same day a report was flashed that another formation of enemy planes was flying eastward toward Kyushu, but the vigilant Japanese planes did not allow a single enemy plane to break through the strong air cordon.

Plane Materials Inferior

Examination of the wreckage of the enemy Boeing B-29, the enemy's vaunted "Super-Fortress of the Air," which air-raided northern Kyushu on June 16, disclosed the fact that such poor materials as synthetic rubber and staple fiber were used in manufacturing aircraft accessories, it is reported by the Mainichi.

A certain factory which was charged with the task of examining the wreckage of the B-29 discovered that the materials used in constructing B-29's are mostly substitutes and of much inferior quality compared to those used in building the B-24's. The oil tube was found mended with tape, the bullet-proof tank devoid of elasticity and contractile force, and the tire, tube and plate made of synthetic rubber of poor quality.

The fact that America has used more inferior materials in building the Super-Fortress of the Air than those used in constructing B-24's, eloquently attests to the acute shortage of rubber and fiber in America.

CHINA BASE LOSSES SMASH U.S. AIR AIM

Pushed Back Into Interior, Enemy Plans to Raid Japan Thwarted by Distance

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 8.—The activities of the American air force in China have become considerably restricted, so far as its attempts to air-raid Japan are concerned, as a result of the reduction of important advance air bases at Lushih, Chuchow, Loyang, Changsha and Hengyang by the Japanese Forces. The truth is not far to seek. The second air-raid on Kyushu, on Saturday, ended in a fiasco, as the American planes were able to carry only small bombs and light-weight incendiary bombs.

That these important air bases have been occupied and that the southeastern air bases such as Yushan, Suichwan and Kienow have lost their functions induced the American air force in China to carry out its ineffective bombing raid on Japan from its rear air bases in the interior of China. It is highly probable that the enemy planes that took part in the second Kyushu raid hopped off from air bases in northwestern China, most likely in the Chengtu area. If so, the cruising range of the enemy planes was wider than ever before and this fact, no doubt, compelled them to carry only small bombs and incendiaries in their Saturday raid.

The present extensive campaign in Honan, Hunan, Chekiang, and Kwangtung Provinces, thus, have yielded brilliant results. Had not the campaigns been carried out at the proper opportunities, the damage dealt to Kyushu might have been very heavy

Why then, did the enemy carry out its ineffective raids on Kyushu under such a disadvantageous condition? The reason is quite clear. Its objective was merely propaganda effect. This can be bluntly explained by the fact that, hardly had the enemy planes arrived over the skies of Kyushu, than the enemy was radiocasting the news of the raids.

U.S. Propagandists Make Hay

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—The United States, as usual, raised a great deal of propaganda dust on the American raid over northern Kyushu Saturday morning. According to a Washington dispatch available here, the American War Department at 1 p.m. on July 7 (1 a.m. on July 8, Japan time) announced that a formation of B-29 bombers again raided the Japanese mainland, and it also stated at 1:20 p.m. the same day (1:20 a.m. on July 8, Japan time) that the American planes again attacked the Yawata Iron Works.

It will be recalled that in their previous abortive raid on the Iron Works, the U.S. War Department issued a communique prior to the arrival of the American planes over northern Kyushu.

U.S. SUPER-LINER SINKS

President Grant Hit Coral Reef in South Pacific, Says Frisco Report

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—According to a message from San Francisco, the U.S. War Shipping Board issued the following announcement today:

"The American liner, President Grant, of 13,000 tons, ran aground on a coral reef in the South Pacific and sank. All members of the crew, however, were saved."

The President Grant was one of the luxury liners that once plied the round-the-world route.

FOE MISSIONARIES IN P.I. RE-DETAINED

Engaged in Espionage by Taking Advantage of Fair Japanese Treatment

Domei

MANILA, July 8.—Missionaries of enemy nations in the Philippines, who in July, 1942, were temporarily released from detention through the generosity of the Japanese military authorities, have been re-detained. This step was taken because there are among these missionaries many who, by taking advantage of their position, resort to various acts beneficial to the enemy.

In this connection, the Japanese military authorities today issued the following statement:

"The military authorities have decided to re-detain those connected with religious activities among the enemy nationals residing in the Philippines, who previously were temporarily released, and carried this into effect with the understanding of the Philippine Government. Enemy nationals residing in the regions of operation of the Japanese Forces ought to be properly quartered collectively in accordance with international law, but, considering their special position and for the protection of religion in the Philippines, as well as for the purpose of having them contribute to the construction of the new Philippines, the military authorities accorded those engaged in missionary work special treatment. Accordingly, they were temporarily released from detention.

"Unfortunately, however, there are many who have played their part as agents for the propaganda and stratagem of the enemy and committed acts of espionage, thereby obstructing not only the activities of of the Japanese Forces but those of the Philippine Government.

"Considering it proper to quarter these undesirable elements in a fixed place for protection under the prevailing situation, the military authorities have re-detained them with the understanding of the Philippine Government. There shall be no change, however, in the policy of the military authorities for protecting them. There is no idea on the part of the military authorities of bringing any pressure to bear upon the freedom of religion. Churches and other religious facilities lacking management shall be entrusted to the Religious Bureau of the Philippine Government. The military authorities take this opportunity to declare here again that they are ever prepared to support the sound development of religion."

In parallel with the announcement made today by the Japanese military authorities here regarding the new measure to re-detain missionaries of enemy nations in the Philippines, the Philippine Government on the same day issued the following statement:

"The decision to re-detain the missionaries of enemy nations in the Philippines was made because of the fact that these persons, taking advantage of the generous Japanese treatment, have committed acts of espionage. Such being the case, it is quite a natural duty for the Philippine Government to cooperate with the Japanese in accordance with the spirit of the Japanese-Philippine Pact of Alliance. However, this does not mean that the present step will in anyway bind the religious freedom fixed in the Philippine Constitution.

"The Japanese military authorities as well as the Philippine Government has branded these missionaries as spies because they, in concert with guerilla units, sent secret reports to the American army and engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda. Then, by taking advantage of their position as missionaries, they protected or assisted anti-Japanese elements, hid arms, and declared that they have no obligation to pledge allegiance to the Philippines.

"There were many such missionaries who have thus engaged in espionage, apparently forgetting the Japanese magnanimity of setting them free. Their unscrupulous acts became clear through their confessions, and some of the hostile missionaries have already been detained again. The Japanese military authorities, in collaboration with the Philippine Government, will keep strict vigilance on such elements even in the future."

NEW AMERICAN PUSH TOWARD ST. LO AREA FAILS TO ATTAIN AIM

Germans in La Plessis Sector Trap and Wipe Out Strong U.S. Fighting Force

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—The long expected large-scale attack by the Americans began yesterday afternoon between the lower course of the Vire and the eastern edge of Prairies Marecageuses de Gorges with the aim to achieve a decisive break through the German barrier positions in the direction of St. Lo.

Heavy fighting raged along the entire front sector until midnight in the course of which German formations in some places as Airel Le Mesnil and Meautis were moved back a few kilometers.

Despite their mass employment of men and material, however, the Americans were not able to pierce the German lines. Local Reich soldiers were sufficient to intercept the enemy forces. Only at one point were German reserves thrown into the battle which in counter-thrusts scaled off a break and the Americans suffered severe losses in this fighting.

Yanks Wiped out

Between Prairies Marecageuses de Gorges and the west coast of Cotentin Peninsula, the initiative was always in German hands and the Americans were forced into the defensive. German grenadiers in the La Plessis area completely encircled a strong American group which was annihilated during the night.

Especially bitter fighting also developed for the possession of the forest of Monte Castre which finally remained firmly in German hands. Fighting is still raging, however, in the northern edge which is marked by close combat.

Repeated American attempts to get into the flank of the German positions at La Haye du Puits by outflanking attacks from the west and southwest were thwarted again as this hotly contested position still remains in German hands.

Large-scale attacks yesterday on the invasion front were again carried out by the American army which again attempted to get through the swampy areas of Vire and Taute depression and then through Prairie Marecageuses with the object to deploy forces south of these narrow passes for new operations in a generally southward direction.

The key position of the entire western Normandy area is the town of St. Lo, the capture of which had been planned by General Dwight Eisenhower as early as June 6. During the whole month of June, repeated attempts made to conquer this town by attack from the north and northeast were all frustrated with severe enemy casualties. Thereupon, General Omar Bradley, Commander of the U.S. Army, was compelled to start a large-scale attack from the Cotentin Peninsula.

Meanwhile, the British 2nd Army in the Caen sector yesterday still continued deployment of numerous newly-brought up offensive formations.

Violent drum fire starting late afternoon continued all night long against the German lines and the general attack of the British forces started early this morning in a northeasterly direction. No reports are yet available on the beginning of the British offensive for the town of Caen, which is the counterpart of St. Lo in the eastern sector

In connection with the British offensive, German observation posts on the coast of Seine reported of strong increase of enemy shipping off the Orne estuary during the last 24 hours. Two battleships, at least 15 medium-sized transports and many landing vessels were observed, while farther north, masses of barrage balloons were also seen.

JAPANESE SINCERITY AFFIRMED BY NETAJI TO MAHATMA GANDHI

Bose Broadcasts Personal Message Pledging Extirpation of British From Indian Soil

Domei

BURMA BASE, July 7.—Expressing genuine feeling over the prevailing situation in India Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on July 6, the fourth day of Netaji Week, broadcast the following message to Mahatma Gandhi over the radio:

"Dear Mahatma Gandhi, the dawn of Indian freedom is rapidly approaching. Lately I have further tightened my two firm beliefs, namely, that if this heaven-sent opportunity is missed, the great task of liberating our motherland will become well-nigh impossible, and that without the assistance of a foreign nation it is impossible to oust British influence from India.

Axis Is India's Ally

"With regard to the question of obtaining assistance from a third Power, I have fully considered and examined all factors and have gained the conviction that, quite contrary to British propaganda, it will immediately bring happiness to India. The Axis nations are by no means the enemy of India nor the destroyer of freedom. The malicious enemy propagandists are propagandizing that I am a puppet deceived by the Axis nations. But how could I, who flatly shattered the crafty tactics of British politicians and who have specially paid constant attention to the international situation, be deceived by the Axis nations? My trips to Germany, Japan where I talked with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and various other East Asiatic countries, have firmly convinced me of the fact that the Axis Powers are our real allies. Like many of our compatriots, I once misunderstood the true intentions of Japan who is now giving us considerable support. However, my visit to that nation last year taught me her real greatness and I clearly realized the emptiness of Anglo-American propaganda about Japan!

"I need not say much about Japan's sincerity for it has already been shown clearly by her attitude toward China, Burma, the Philippines and India. I have seen with my own eyes how Burma, the Philippines and the Nanking Government, who have gained their independence through Japan's assistance, are getting along. In fact, I fully realized that Japan's declarations are always accompanied by real practice, and are not mere empty promises. If Japan lacked sincerity, she would not have recognized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, nor would she have transferred the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to our Provisional Government. Three million Indians now live in East Asia, and the fact that all of them, trusting Japan, are fighting together with the Japanese to gain India's independence eloquently bespeaks Japan's true intentions.

Final Victory Assured

"Lastly, I want to say a few words about the objective of the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind earnestly desires the realization of Indian liberation by force. Consequently, when the Britishers are ousted from India and peace and order are restored, its mission will end. All what we seek is the complete independence of our fatherland—there is nothing else. Such being the case, it is up to the Indians themselves to decide the future form of our government and its leaders. I and my followers, who are now engaged in important activities, consider ourselves to be the 'servants of India.'

"Dear Mahatma! Final victory will be with us. Already the Indian National Army is achieving great war results on the battlefields of India. And this armed struggle will be continued until the last Britisher is driven out of our land and the tricolored flag flutters over the official residence of the Viceroy of India."

Spanish Cabinet Is Active

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—Military and political questions in connection with the development of the war have been discussed at several cabinet meetings under the chairmanship of General Francisco Franco at Madrid during the past few days, according to a Madrid dispatch.

On South Pacific Front

Ready to riddle an enemy position with a fusillade of death-dealing bullets, is this Japanese machinegun unit caught in action on the foremost front by Cameraman Nagashima of the Military Press Corps. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

REICH HOLDS KEYS FOR FINAL VICTORY

Goebbels Makes Speech Reflecting Firm Determination Of German Nation

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—"We know that we are holding all chances of victory in our hands. We have every reason to face the coming decisive months with composure, convinced of our material and spiritual strength," declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in addressing a mass meeting in a certain provincial town in eastern Germany yesterday evening.

More than 200,000 people who had assembled in the halls of the town and in the squares where the speech was broadcast enthusiastically applauded Dr. Goebbels' statement, thus proving the firm determination of the home front to make all-out efforts for victory shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers fighting at the front.

Highlights of Dr. Goebbels' speech follow:

Must Use All Means

"The present war is being waged for the existence or non-existence of nations. This is the reason why we must hurl ourselves against the enemy with all means available until victory is gained. At the present moment, when the enemy has launched his general offensive on Europe, everybody has to make all-out efforts both material and spiritual in order to win victory.

"We expected the enemy to launch a general offensive from the west and east this summer and, of course, we had taken into account the enemy's superiority as regards materials. The Germans, therefore, were clearly aware of the fact that this offensive would mean a heavy strain and a severe trial. In historical battles quality often is more decisive than quantity and better ideology and superior political morale often triumphs over material resources.'

"The course so far taken by the invasion has confirmed the expectations Germany had placed in the fighting strength of her soldiers who have fulfilled their task of rendering the enemy landing as costly as possible. In spite of making tremendous sacrifices in men and materials the Anglo-Americans have only succeeded in gaining a foothold in a narrow corner in the western part of the Continent. The decisive battle has yet to come.

"Fighting at Cherbourg is a memorable event in German military history. German garrisons there had held out not only until the last round of ammunition was fired but until the last drop of blood was shed, thus proving that they did not know such a thing as capitulation.

"There can be no doubt that the soldiers on the Eastern Front will achieve superhuman feats in order to stem the flood of onrushing Soviet tanks.

Enemy Has Failed

"The enemy has failed utterly in his satanic endeavors to break the morale of the German people by wanton terror-raids. The enemy himself is beginning to realize that he has been unable to prevent the steady increase in German armament production which is now in full swing.

"The 'V-1' is continuing to fly across the English Channel. Churchill's declaration in the House of Commons was made under increased pressure by the British public. This development has proved that the 'V-1,' as admitted by Churchill himself, has become a lasting and very serious problem for Britain.

"The Britishers who are now appealing to the conscience of the world are the same people who a short time ago could not boast enough about their aim to raze German towns. They are the criminals who in their papers advocated that no living thing should be tolerated in Germany, that no blade of grass should be allowed to grow there—these criminals are now appealing to the world. This is just what we expected.

"We know that we are holding all chances of victory in our hands. We have every reason to face the coming decisive months with composure, convinced in our material and spiritual strength. The fighting morale of the German front has not been shaken by five hard years of war in spite of the many setbacks we have suffered. The home front is proving itself fully worthy of the German soldiers. We are looking to the Führer with deep confidence. He will guide the nation through all dangers and trials. His belief that the struggle can only end in victory for the Reich is also our belief."

REICH UNITS BLAST 188 PLANES IN DAY

Heaviest Loss Suffered by Anti-Axis Since War—Over 144 Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—One of the most serious aerial defeats during this war has been suffered by the Anglo-American air force during the past 24 hours over the Reich and occupied western territories with the German air defense claiming at least 188 enemy planes brought down, including 144 four-engined bombers, according to an official announcement.

It is known for certain that 71 American four-engined bombers and 21 fighters were destroyed by the German fighter forces in concert with flak batteries. Night fighters also accounted for another 73 British four-engined bombers over Reich territory while another two Mosquito planes were downed by anti-aircraft batteries. Together with the 21 Anglo-American machines which were shot down over the invasion front by German fighters, the Anglo-Americans lost a total of 188 machines within the last 24 hours.

Over 65 Downed in France

At least 65 four-engined enemy bombers were downed over the French and Paris region in the course of violent dogfights last night when German night-fighters intercepted British bomber formations flying in several groups.

Additional numbers of enemy aircraft were badly damaged and eight four-engined craft were observed leaving the formation ablaze.

31 U.S. Bombers Blasted

Violent air combats took place at midday today between German fighters and American bombers which took off from Italy and, under fighter escort, attacked various targets in Vienna.

German fighters out-maneuvered the fighter screen and directed attacks against the bombers. Latest reports disclose 31 enemy planes, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down by German fighters and flak fire.

JAPANESE SMASHING FOES IN SAIPAN AREA ON LAND, SEA AND AIR

Planes Blast U.S. Fleet East Of Island—Hand-to-Hand Battles Continued

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 9.—Contacting a formation of anti-Axis destroyers and cruisers in the sea area east of Saipan Island, Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force vigorously bombed the enemy fleet late Thursday night.

Hot hand-to-hand fighting between the contending forces on Saipan Island is still raging continuously at various points on the island. In response to this furious ground battle, the Japanese Forces at the fort on Tinian Island heavily bombarded the Aslito airfield on the night of July 6 while our Air Units, at daybreak of July 8, violently bombed enemy position as well as the air base on Saipan Island.

Particularly fierce bombing attacks by the Japanese were directed at the the anti-Axis position on the southwestern slope of Mt. Tapocho where, defying severe A.A. gunfire and the counter-attacking fighter planes of the enemy forces, our Wild Eagles valiantly blasted their objectives.

24 Enemy Planes Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 9.—Japanese Units stationed on Omiyajima Island (Guam) shot down 16 enemy planes in an engagement with about 50 carrier-borne fighters and bombers that came attacking the island on the afternoon of July 6. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed.

During the following day, another formation of about 70 anti-Axis aircraft again raided the same island in a daylight attack. Catching up with the enemy, Japanese Forces on the spot downed eight of the invaders and beat off all the others.

Damage on the Japanese side in the two-day fighting was negligible.

Nauru Attackers Repulsed
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 9.—An aggregate total of 50 B-25 bombers made a futile assault against our position on Nauru Island on the afternoon of July 7. After engaging in violent fighting, the Japanese Units on the spot repelled all of the attackers without sustaining any damage.

WORKERS AT REICH PLANT ARE EXHORTED BY OSHIMA

People in Japan Working Just As Hard for Victory, Says Envoy at Leipzig

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, in his address to the workers of a Leipzig armament plant, which he visited today, stressed that the "longer we fight and work, the more secure will be our final victory."

Ambassador Oshima declared that "as in Germany, so also, in my home country, the whole people are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of all-out war effort. Japanese men and women are working as you are, my German friends, working with all their might, for this struggle of life-and-death demands from all of us increased effort of our highest energies both at the front and at home," he emphasized.

Chungking May Bar U.S. Airmen in China From Kunming Base

By T. MIURA
Of the Military Press Corps

BASE ON CONTINENTAL FRONT, July 8.—Friction between the American air force in China and the Chungking army is daily becoming aggravated. As a matter of fact, regarding the plan of removing the mainstay of the American air force, which is now fleeing into the hinterland from its advance bases in Southwest China, a certain Chungking high official is said to have served warning on Major-General Claire Chennault, that inasmuch as large-scale bases are now being built in the hinterland to house the Chungking air force, under direct control of General Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking will not be able to permit the return to Kunming of the American air force in China.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE ON CHINA PRAISED

Tokyo Press Hails Japanese Government's Announcement As Extremely Timely

The declaration made by the Japanese Government on July 5 that Japan's real enemies on the Chinese Continent are the Anglo-Americans and not the Chinese including those people of Chungking who are willing to cooperate with Japan, was given whole-hearted support by the leading papers in Tokyo during the week ending July 6. Other important topics of editorial comments were: the operations of the Imperial Forces in China, the Pacific war situation, the progress of fighting in northern France, the Finnish problem and the American election campaign.

The Asahi sees timeliness in the declaration of the Japanese Government concerning its intentions in China now that the war situations in both Asia and Europe have entered a decisive stage. "By this declaration," the journal says "our Government has signified its firm resolve to win the ultimate victory over the Anglo-American enemies. That the object of our military operations in China is not the subjugation of the Chinese masses has been reiterated time and again since the famous Konoye declaration and has remained absolutely unchanged.

"This policy was also clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript which declared war upon the Anglo-Americans. It was hinted in the Rescript that if Chungking should reconsider its present erroneous policy of opposing Japan we may regard it as our friend. But the enemy has been operating in alliance with this surviving regime in China in the hope of realizing their inordinate ambitions in East Asia. There will be found within the army of Chungking those who have come to understand the real intentions of our Empire in the present war, and it is our fervent wish, as the Government has clearly set forth, to carry the struggle to victory in cooperation with our comrades in Greater East Asia."

Chungking Not Enemy

The Yomiuri-Hochi also considers the emphasizing of Japan's China policy at this stage extremely timely and points out that our real enemies are neither the Chungking army nor the army of the Chinese Communist Party but the Anglo-American forces operating in China. The journal further says: "The war in the interior of China, far from the Pacific theater of war, may be considered as part of the fierce fighting which is now going on in the Mariana Group and we understand that this fact is of vital significance in the latest declaration of our Government concerning its war aims."

Regarding the same declaration, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai points out that so successful have our military operations in China been recently that it has become futile for the Chungking forces to continue their policy of opposition against Japan. The paper predicts that the declaration will have stupendous repercussions in Chinese quarters. The journal sees a remarkable combination of military strategy and political and moral moves on the part of the Japanese Government in recent events and concludes its comments with: "The war situation has been so advanced that both the Pacific front and the Chinese front have become supplementary to each other in the War of Greater East Asia and one cannot be regarded as more important than the other. The success of the war will greatly depend on the speed with which we make our decisions to suit the needs of the times so that it is our earnest desire that our Government will take appropriate measures commensurate with changing war situation."

The Asahi takes up the latest operations of our forces in China and points out that the Japanese Forces have been so successful in their Fengyang campaign that both the Chungking and American forces have been sandwiched between Honan and Hunan. The journal states that, as pointed out by Chungking officials, the defeat of Chungking will eventually mean the defeat of the anti-Axis forces in China. The crushing defeat suffered by the American-Chungking combined forces in Hunan will prove a great blow to the United States and thus to the enemy camp. It is a foregone conclusion, the paper observes, that the question of responsibility for the defeat will crop up between the American and Chungking forces.

The journal refers to the statement made by United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace upon his departure from Chungking that the most effective way of beating Japan was to re-open supply routes to Chunking and to break up the Japanese blockade.

China Cut in Two

The Mainichi touches upon the new operations of the Japanese Forces along the Canton-Hankow railway line in their northward march. Our great military operations in the provinces of Honan and Hunan and in South China have practically divided China into two halves, east and west and we have nearly seized the important arteries of the Peking-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow railway lines, says the journal, and this has created great uneasiness in both Chungking and the United States.

After dwelling in detail on the combined efforts of Chungking and America in opposing the Japanese Forces, the paper observes that the recent wholesale defeat of the Chungking troops will mean the defeat of the United States. The journal concludes by saying that this attitude of Chungking officials reveals their wholehearted dependence on the United States.

Air raids made by the American forces on the Ogasawara Group are taken up by the Asahi which places absolute confidence in the strategy of the high command of Imperial Japanese Navy in opposing the enemy in the Pacific. The enemy's intensified attacks have only made the people more determined, the journal says, and have afforded us an excellent opportunity for a counter-offensive.

The Yomiuri-Hochi pays glowing tribute to the gallant resistance put up by the Japanese Forces on Saipan. Commenting on the attacks made by the enemy forces on the Ogasawara Group, the paper opines that they indicate an insane desire to penetrate Japan's defenses. After stating that the enemy has been moaning over the huge sacrifices entailed in his offensives, the journal declares that what we should do is to administer the final and crushing blow at the proper moment.

U.S. Is Dissatisfied

Commenting on Wallace's visit to Chungking, the Tokyo Shimbun points out that his chief aim was to induce Chungking to accept the plan of establishing American air bases in North China which have been controlled by the Chinese Communist armies. This is a plot of the Chinese Communist Party, the paper believes, which is taking advantage of the friction between Chungking and the United States. The journal is of the opinion that being dissatisfied with Chungking because of its weakness, the United States has begun to utilize the Chinese Communist group. "By this time, Chungking officials must be asking themselves why they were so foolish as to make such elaborate preparations for welcoming Wallace," the journal concludes.

Referring to the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the Second Front operations, the Mainichi points out that Soviet officials do not believe that the Anglo-American landing in northern France constitutes a real Second Front which they promised to make at the Teheran Conference. The journal thinks that the Soviet Union cannot help feeling that the Anglo-American nations have not been faithful to Moscow. "There is no question that the summer offensive launched by the Red Army has proved of great assistance to the Anglo-American operations," the paper continues. "But this effect has been rather accidental and not a result of cooperation among the three nations of the anti-Axis group."

The Mainichi takes up the problems of Finland whose desperate but gallant fight against its formidable neighbor is attributed to her determined resolution to safeguard her national independence. The journal says that Finland's request for aid in her hour of need was gladly accepted by Germany. "Finland has decided to continue her great struggle and the Soviet Union will be constrained to oppose it," the journal says, "and President Roosevelt must retreat from Finnish affairs."

BURMA FELICITATES BOSE

Rangoon Government Cables Azad Hind Leader on Occasion of 'Netaji Week'

Domei

RANGOON, July 8.—The Burmese Government, today, sent a congratulatory message to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on the occasion of "Netaji Week," expressing sincere hopes for the early realization of the independence of India and the liberation of Greater East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke.

Blasts Money Talks

Dr. Walther Funk

MONETARY TALKS OF FOE RIDICULED

Nothing Short of Propaganda, Says Dr. Funk; Stability Of Reich Stressed

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Anglo-American currency discussions are nothing short of a propaganda stunt, declared Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister for National Economy and President of the Reichsbank, in his statement issued today. The world currency plan envisaged by the enemy is a modification of the American White Plan and the British Keynes Plan which aim at an unbearable restriction of the economy and currency autonomy of the States influenced by these schemes, he emphasized.

"We consider these discussion in the enemy camp with a feeling of superiority because social peace in Germany has been secured and monetary values have been stabilized by the State," Dr. Funk added.

His statement follows:

"One could believe that in the course of the present global war there would be no time for discussions of a world-wide currency plan. The unprejudiced observer will doubtlessly ask, 'What use is there in discussing international monetary problems before this gigantic struggle with its far-reaching changes and its dreadful destruction of life and property has been decided?' The answer to this question fully reveals the background of the currency discussions now being held by the enemy.

Seen as Propaganda

"These discussions have been entirely under the spell of political propaganda. The world is meant to believe that the Americans and British are absolutely sure of their victory over Germany and her allies and that the present is the right time to discuss peace plans.

"Since the Anglo-American imperialists consider that predominance in monetary problems is the supreme law they are under the impression that the currency plans under discussion shall secure their position after the war. The British with their Keynes Plan have made a vain attempt to protect, in view of their high indebtedness, their vitally important export position against the American menace.

"There is another reason that induced the enemy to discuss monetary problems at the present moment, namely, that the solution of this problem is expected to bring about salvation for the United States and Britain from the impending social crisis which has its roots in monetary problems.

"We consider these discussions in the enemy camp with a feeling of superiority, because social peace in Germany has been secured and monetary values have been stabilized by the State. We know that in order to bring about sound currency conditions we must first establish a reasonable economic order. All attempts, made on the enemy side in order to reanimate the automatism of the economic order with the gold currency as its most important instrument are doomed to failure.

"Our money is national property and not an object of international bargaining. We shall not allow the value of our money to be fixed by any foreign Government or by Wall Street bankers. Nor shall we allow prices in Germany to be fixed at the Chicago Corn Exchange.

"Those who fix the value of money also have a decisive influence on the social life of a nation. What can be expected from a world run by the plans set by a country which even in peacetime proved incapable of establishing order in its own economy? The leading statesman of that country had recourse to war expecting that thus he would be able to master the economic crisis. However, the most important fact is that enlightened nations realize what the world may expect in the economic domain should that country step in to take control. This is the reason why we must deal more closely with the Anglo-American currency plans.

Cannot Be Genuine

"We first have to make some fundamental statements. Money gets its value from the State authority and from the work of the people. Therefore, artifically made 'world money' can never be genuine and a 'world currency' must always remain an Utopia.

"The world currency plan discussed by the Anglo-Americans is nothing but a modification of the American White Plan and the British Keynes Plan. All these schemes aim at an almost unbearable restriction of the economic and currency autonomy of the States influenced by these plans.

"We need another economic order because the old one has proved to be a failure. We cannot put a new order into world economy. On the contrary, we must put currency into order by means of sound economic planning. These plans, however, are subject to certain restrictions and have a common interest and full mutual understanding as their prerequisites. With monetary measures, also, it will never be possible to settle economic problems.

"The Soviet Union is in agreement with the United States who, with the aid of gold, aims at the maintenance and stabilization of the value of gold. This fully complies with Soviet interests all the more since they intend to use their gold in their foreign trade in order to make up their import requirements. The fact that the Soviets place greatest stress on imports is the reason why they will have nothing to do with the Anglo-American controversy concerning predominance on the world market.

"I have repeatedly explained the German point of view regarding the future economic and currency power in the course of the past few years. We have no troubles such as Britain has concerning the maintenance of her pre-war export industries, and therefore, we cannot be jealous toward other countries who are developing their industries. We have furnished proof that we are willing to inform other countries about our latest technical achievements in order to keep the production standard as high as possible.

Unemployment Problem Solved

"Germany supports the view that all European nations should fully develop their production capacities as the sole way of protecting the continent from the danger of unemployment. The Reich has been able to cope with the unemployment problem because she has made full use of her national production capacities and because she no longer depends on the world markets. The European countries will be able only by such means and in close cooperation with one another to assure the favorable and progressive development of labor.

"The first prerequisite for the perfect functioning of international economic relations, however, is an absolutely clear and completely intact international money market. Economic problems will never be solved under the influence of currency problems. Currency problems should be adapted to economic requirements.

"European countries will have to reach an accord in establishing sound principles as regards their economic and trade policies. At the same time each State will have to make provisions with all means possible to restore its financial and economic equilibrium. Close economic cooperation in the European economic bloc will doubtless have an advantageous influence on the settlement of all economic problems.

"The countries of Europe, in full recognition of their common bonds of fate and under the maintenance of their sovereignty, shall be firmly united as a natural economic community, while European currency relations will be stipulated in inter-State agreements. The world order, established on our principles, offers the same economic advantages to all States.

"In this way, it will not be difficult for the European nations to meet in harmonizing cooperation and thus start on their way to a happier future. Until then, however, we must bear with courage and determination all troubles and hardships involved in the current war. The foremost aim at the present moment is to reach the great common goal—the victory of our arms."

3-Power Axis Pact Has Vital Role In Task to Construct New Order

Editor's Note: This is the fifth installment of Nobuo Sasau's essay on the Common War Aims of Japan and Germany. An Economic Study, which won a prize in the essay contest sponsored by the Japan-Germany Cultural Society with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information

(Continued From Yesterday)

VI

The unity of the group of Axis States centering about Japan, Germany, and Italy had its genesis in the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Pact concluded in November 1936.

It grew with the conclusion of the Japanese-German-Italian Anti-Comintern Pact in 1937, and this unity entered a new phase in consequence of the upheaval in the international situation with Japan and Germany as the center.

This unity was further increased by the signing of the Tripartite Pact of Alliance by Japan, Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940—the Pact that proclaimed to the world the ideal of a new world order.

In the preamble of this Pact can be found the following:

"The Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, considering it as a condition precedent to any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and cooperate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and Europe respectively, wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. . . ."

Thus, the Pact proclaimed to the world that the countries concerned had set up as their goal the reformation of a world order selfishly dominated by a few States, and the establishment of a new international order founded on morality.

In the First and Second Articles of the Pact, Japan, Germany, and Italy recognize and pledge to respect each other's leadership with regard to the construction of a new order in Europe and in East Asia.

Full Cooperation Se.

The Third Article states:

"Japan, Germany, and Italy agree to cooperate in their efforts on the aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic, and military means when one of the three Contracting Parties is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Sino-Japanese conflict."

In January of the year following the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, the Military Alliance was concluded.

Furthermore, the signing of the Japanese-German Economic Agreement came on January 20, 1943. This Agreement provided for a further embodiment of the spirit of the Pact in the economic field. Thus, there was a further clarification of the nature of the ideal shared by the two countries.

The preamble of the Economic Agreement reads:

"The Imperial Government of Japan and the Government of Germany, in order to give mutual assistance with total economic strength in the present war for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia and Europe, and to realize after the conclusion of the war in their victory, the new order to secure co-existence and co-prosperity of the peoples concerned by a plan of extensive construction in their respective economic spheres, have decided to render still closer the economic cooperation between them."

Article I states:

"Japan and Germany shall accelerate and carry out as well as it is within their power to do so, the exchange of economic goods and services in all branches between their economic spheres.

"They shall mutually assist each other in the procurement of materials and in the installation of equipment and effect close technical cooperation."

Thus, provision was made regarding the exchange of materials and technique between the Japanese and German economic spheres.

Article II concerns the financial cooperation to be effected by Japan and Germany to facilitate the payment of such materials, etc. mentioned in the preceding article.

Article III stipulates that close contact be maintained by the two countries to make their cooperation regarding the prosecution of their economic policies more effective. It further provides for the appointment of committees for the same purpose.

Articles IV and V stipulate that competent authorities of the two countries make some arrangement concerning necessary details for the enforcement of the Agreement, and fix the duration for which the Agreement should be valid.

Bolsters Fighting Power

The purpose of the Agreement, as will be seen from the above, is to ensure close cooperation between the countries concerned through the working out of the provisions of the Tripartite Pact of Alliance in the economic field so that there shall be an extension of the fighting power of the countries concerned, and to indicate the lines along which the countries shall proceed in undertaking economic construction after the conclusion of the war.

The important thing about the provisions of the Agreement is that they directly reflect the clear-cut attitude of the countries in seeking to leave the world in no doubt about their common war aims. It can be seen that this Agreement belongs to an entirely different category from that of the Anglo-American Declaration of the summer of 1941 that was but a mendacious piece of propaganda having nothing to do with the actualities of the situation.

For the first time the term "economic sphere" appears in the articles of the Agreement. The limits of the Japanese and German economic spheres are also clearly defined.

With regard to the payment of accounts between the Japanese and German economic spheres, the method was adopted of settling them directly by way of the yen and Reichsmark, a method quite different from that used in the settlement of accounts between the gold standard countries centering around America and Britain. The employment of this method of settling accounts between the Japanese and German economic spheres is but an illustration of the way to be tread by the two countries in realizing the supreme ideal which is defined in the Tri-Partite Pact of Alliance.

With regard to the Economic Agreement, the Reich East Asiatic Bank was established immediately after the conclusion of the Agreement. The policies already fixed by Japan and Germany are being worked out by this bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Following the conclusion of the Economic Agreement, a similar agreement was signed by the Japanese and Italian Governments.

It is a matter of regret that several months after the conclusion of this Agreement the Badoglio regime, falling into the trap set by America and Britain, betrayed its partners in the Axis group.

But the action of the Badoglio regime did not affect in the least the basic direction in which Japan and Germany, bound by the ties of the alliance, were to proceed. We see the two countries working together to achieve the object of the Agreement by way of measures formulated in the light of the actualities of the war situation.

It is an undeniable fact that it would be difficult to some extent, if not altogether impossible, to bring about direct connection between Japan and Germany at the present state of the war. Under the circumstances, it is most difficult not to listen to those who hold that Japan and Germany should, at this moment, seek to extend their fighting power by strengthening their position in their respective economic spheres.

With America pleased not only to act as the arsenal of the democracies, but to become engaged in the actual fighting after mobilizing her vast resources to meet the needs of the war, and while she is further intent upon supplying arms and materials to the anti-Axis countries, we, the Axis people, must face the realization that we are duty-bound to redouble our efforts toward the attainment of our ultimate ends by carrying out the exchange of economic goods and services in all branches between our respective economic spheres, as stipulated in the articles of the Agreement.

(To Be Concluded)

NEWS SUPPRESSION IN ENGLAND RAPPED

Censorship Is Severely Criticized by Viscount Brooks In Daily Mail Article

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—Sensational revelations about the suppression of opposition in the British Parliament and tasks of the so-called Security Service were made by Viscount Brooks, Conservative, in an article in the Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch.

He stated that in this war there were only few members of Parliament who occasionally dared to take the Government to task. This, he said, was due to the information service.

The British Minister of Information who at the same time controls censorship shrouded everything in mystery and regarded as his main task to prevent all informations, Brooks said, adding newspapers were not to blame for they were deprived of their last liberties.

"Security, Service," he continued was organized by thousands of civilians and military persons whose daily task was to suppress, to doctor, and to distort news. This huge organization, he explained, had branch offices everywhere in the country.

Brooks said that Sir William Beveridge was not allowed to discuss with his colleagues questions of unemployment after the war and pamphlets, books or reports are no longer issued in England which contain even the least bit of truth. No one who belongs to the Government is allowed to speak or write frankly as he is subjected to the most rigorous restrictions. In view of these circumstances, members of Parliament are unable to obtain the latest facts, figures or statistics upon which he could make speeches.

Parliament has been "frozen in," Brooks asserted. Ministers had muzzled Parliament to such an extent that it was left without ammunition to fire against the Government. All political and war material are being stored in the Government citadel and Churchill had lifted the draw bridges, Brooks charged, concluding there were still people who declared that they did not know for what the fighting was going on. There is some element of truth in this remark, Viscount Brooks stated.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 8

Heavy 'V-1' fire is constantly being directed against the London area.

The enemy continued a large-scale attack against the western wing of the landing head and extended the attack as far as to Vire. Southwest of Airel and southwest of Carentan, the enemy after strong artillery preparations pierced our defensive front and made minor gains of ground.

The enemy suffered particularly severe casualties in the attack between Le Plessis and La Haye du Puitz which was, however, frustrated. In a bitter hand-to-hand battle during the mopping-up operations in the wooded area east of La Haye du Puitz, the enemy lost more than 300 dead as well as 270 prisoners. Enemy forces, which temporarily penetrated La Haye du Puitz, were repulsed in a heavy street battle.

A total of 213 terrorists and enemy sabotage troops, who had parachuted, were annihilated in the French area.

Our bomber and battle planes successfully raided the landing head and 96 enemy planes, including 73 four-engined bombers were shot down over the occupied western zones and the landing head yesterday.

Our motor torpedo-boats in the eastern part of the mouth of the Seine torpedoed an enemy destroyer, which was blown up in a huge explosion. They, moreover, destroyed one enemy motor torpedo-boat and damaged another severely while our patrol vessels set on fire two British motor torpedo-boats in the same waters and downed one enemy fighter-bomber.

Troops of our army command and of the 'Waffen-S.S.' destroyed 1,059 tanks in the first month of the invasion battle and downed 237 aircraft. In aerial combats and by flak artillery 1,418 more enemy bombers were downed. In the same space of time, the Luftwaffe as well as the navy, the army and the naval coastal batteries sank a total of 56 enemy merchantmen and transports aggregating 348,600 tons. In addition, the toll included small-sized supply vessels and landing craft. Furthermore, 45 merchantmen and transports totaling 269,000 tons were seriously damaged, while two enemy heavy cruisers, four cruisers, 26 destroyers, one frigate and 10 motor torpedo-boats were sunk. Several enemy battleships, 22 cruisers, 25 destroyers, 13 motor torpedo-boats and 28 special landing vessels were also severely damaged. These figures do not include the enemy shipping losses in consequence of direct mine hits.

In Italy, the focal fighting area of the enemy attack was northwest of Siena yesterday where the enemy despite the employment of strong infantry and tank forces achieved no success of decisive importance. In the western coastal sector, in the area southwest of Arezzo, near Mentone and Gubbio on the Adriatic coast, the enemy also launched strong attacks supported by tanks, but were repulsed by our divisions.

The Soviets in the southern sector of the Eastern Front continued their local attacks against the upper Dniester and Kovel with strong formations but the attack was warded off with severe casualties suffered by them.

Our soldiers fighting in the central sector are offering tough resistance to numerically superior enemy forces and the Soviets suffered considerable losses in men and material in the course of the defensive battle. Our losses are likewise very high.

Vigorous fighting is raging on both sides of Barnoviche and the ruins of the town were left to the enemy without fighting. Our troops, however, are repulsing concentrated enemy attacks north of Baranoviche in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Soviet pressure against Vilno has been constantly intensified and southeast of this town bitter fighting is going on. On the eastern border, Soviet thrusts supported by tanks collapsed, while on the railway line between Vilno and Duenaburg, the enemy spearheads were checked in tough fighting. Southeast of Duenaburg and on the Duena river as well as northwest of Dzisha, the enemy launched in vain several thrusts.

Major Soviet attacks supported by tanks collapsed in the north of Polotsk. Our bomber and battle-plane formations constantly raided Soviet columns destroying more than 250 enemy vehicles and the fight against the enemy supply traffic was continued at night.

Yesterday forenoon, a strong American bomber formation penetrated central Germany and bombed several localities causing damage and casualties particularly in Leipzig. Other U.S. bombers approaching from the south raided some localities in Upper Silesia. A total of 93 enemy planes including 71 four-engined bombers were destroyed by our A.A.-defense forces in the course of these raids.

Last night, some British planes bombed Berlin and the Rhenish-Westphalian area and two enemy planes were downed. Thus the enemy lost a total of 188 planes including 144 four-engined bombers over the Reich territory and the occupied western zones yesterday.

AMERICAN FORCES SUFFER BIG LOSSES AT SAIPAN

Casualties for Period From June 15-28 Total 9,826, Forrestal Reveals

Domei

LISBON, July 8.—James B. Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Navy on July 1, announced the extent of losses incurred by the U.S. forces during the period from June 15, when they landed on Saipan Island, up to June 28, as follows:

Killed	1,474
Wounded	7,500
Missing	852
Total	9,826

Details are itemized as follows:

Marines:	
Killed	1,289
Wounded	6,477
Missing	827
Total	8,593
Army Troops:	
Killed	185
Wounded	1,023
Missing	25
Total	1,233

The United States Navy Department, today, announced that 47,987 men of the United States navy, marine corps and coast guard were either killed, wounded, missing or captured since the beginning of hostilities until July 7, according to a Washington dispatch.

This figure included 20,222 killed, 13,980 wounded, 9,324 missing and 4,461 taken prisoner.

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GRIM FIGHT RAGING IN SUBURB OF VILNA

Reich Defenders Repelling or Intercepting Soviet Thrusts From Three Directions

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—The center of the fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front continued to be in the Vilna region where the Soviets have concentrated large forces for the offensive. Violent fighting which has been raging around Vilna since last night is so far still outside the city.

The Soviets are endeavoring to encircle the city from the east, northeast and southeast with seven motorized rifle divisions and four armored corps. However, German defenders offered desperate resistance and repeatedly stormed the Red army in counter-attacks. By evening, they succeeded in repelling all Soviet attacks or intercepting them on the edge of the city. Embittered fighting continued all night and increased in intensity with the break of dawn.

Also on the Baranovichi Isthmus, the Soviets continued their encircling attempts with undiminished strength, but they have so far failed to achieve their aim.

On the northern wing of the great battlefield in the central sector, Soviet pressure continues in the direction of Dunaburg. Heavy fighting took place on the railway line from Vilna to Dunaburg during which the Germans prevented the Soviets from crossing beyond the railway line.

North of Polotsk, Soviet units also launched stronger attacks against German defense positions, which, however, collapsed.

On the southern sector of the northern wing which for some days have been increasing was further intensified yesterday. Soviet pressure increased especially in the Kovel region, where they attacked the German lines in front of the town with five rifle divisions and one tank corps.

Meanwhile, concerning the fighting in the southern sector, the German military spokesman today was unable to judge definitely whether the fighting there meant the beginning of a major offensive.

Although the Soviets have concentrated very strong formations about 10 divisions especially in the Kovel area, fighting thus far has been only of local significance, the spokesman said.

Indicating that the Soviet intention was either to carry out diversionary attacks or to "sound" the German front with the object of ascertaining its strength, the spokesman declared that the major offensive in the southern sector might be started depending on these "soundings."

Repulsed at Rossignano

Domei

BERLIN, July 8.—Focal points of Anglo-American attacks yesterday on the Italian Front were again in the Tyrrhenian coastal area, along the Adriatic and in the Poggibonsi area. Strong enemy tank and infantry formations succeeded in achieving a local dent east of Rossignano which, however, in a counter thrust was effectively cut off and to a great extent mopped up.

At Castellina, American attacks were also intercepted by counter-attacks and the Germans succeeded in narrowing down considerably the dent made by the enemy on the previous day.

Meanwhile, particularly bitter fighting which lasted till dark ensued at Volterra where the German lines were withdrawn northward about two to three kilometers.

During yesterday's fighting, the Americans lost 23 tanks in the Poggibonsi area and 13 more were destroyed by shell fire on enemy tank assemblies. Also another nine tanks were destroyed by German artillery in the fighting south of Arezzo and northeast of Peruggia.

Although none of yesterday's attacks were of large scale, it is expected that the Anglo-American offensive will be continued as fresh reinforcements have been observed.

ENVOY TANI HOST TO BA HAN

Domei

NANKING, July 8.—Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, and his suite visited the Museum and other celebrated buildings here in the morning and afterwards attended a luncheon held in their honor by Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, at the Japanese Embassy. The function was also attended by Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Ambassador to China; Lu Yung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador; Pier Pasquale Spinelli, Italian Charge d'Affaires; Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China; Lin Pai-sheng, Chinese Publicity Minister, and other high officials of the National Government.

In the afternoon, the Burmese visitors were entertained at a tea party held on Lake Shuanwu under the sponsorship of the Nanking Special Municipality.

Burmese Nuptial Observed

The wedding of Miss Tinsa Maw, eldest daughter of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bo Yannaing was conducted with traditional Burmese rites amid solemn pomp and splendor on June 23 in Rangoon. The bride was escorted by her father and the Military Guard of Honor to the golden couch on the dais upon which the ceremony took place, while the groom was likewise escorted by his father with drums and horns solemnizing the procession. Seated on the dais were her father (seen third from left), members of the family, and members of the groom's family. The scattering of scented flowers and good-luck coins by the bridesmaids ended the ceremony. More than 800 guests, including high Japanese officials headed by Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, Army and Navy officers, high officials of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and foremost Burmese Government officials and officers, attended the ceremony, the first of its kind to be held since the establishment of independent Burma.

Foreign Students Study Nippon Language; Make Good Progress After a Year's Stay

The present inmates of the International Student's Association in Tokyo number close to 170 including a dozen girls. In the order of the greatest number of students, they are Thais, Annamese, Filipinos and those from the Celebes, Java and Sumatra. There is also an Occidental minority composed of Germans, Italians and Russians. It is indeed a motley group but this does not affect the happiness of their every day lives at the school, says Hideo Kuwahara.

The inexhaustible spirit among the students at the institution is poured in equal measure into their studies of the Japanese language. Most of the students were sent to Japan by the governments of their respective countries, some on scholarship funds of private schools, some at their own expense.

At first each racial group is unable to understand the other, except imperfectly through pidgin English. After a while they pick up a working knowledge of the Japanese language, which becomes, so to speak, the international language among them. And it is in Japanese that they hold discussions and crack jokes.

Taught by Japanese

All lessons are taught in Japanese by Japanese teachers. No interpreters are necessary. Because of this the students are better able to pick up their Japanese. For only through dire necessity can anything be actually overcome.

In the classroom, hilarity reigns. There is not the slightest sign of tenseness and gravity. The boys and girls are always smiling. And yet, in spite of their seeming lightheartedness, what it is their duty to do is done right off. They get their lessons done quickly. Indeed it is wonderful how speedily they can assimilate the things that are assigned to them. And this is largely due to their capacity for imagination.

Everything is done to make their lives at the institution merry as well as efficient. The dormitories are sanitary. Freshmen live two to a room, while those older are allotted single rooms. The facilities of the gymnasium are complete. And the courtyard is a vast stretch of lawn, where they can chat during the noon hours or after supper until twilight.

Most of the students can play the piano or other musical instruments, and they can all sing in melodious voices, the war-ballads of present-day Japan being among their favorites.

But one can seldom hear the singing of girl students unless during the singing lessons. They are shy lassies with clear-cut features. Their facial expression is witticism itself, always at the point, so it seems, of breaking into merry laughter.

Daily Routine Begins

The day begins at 7 o'clock for the students. At 7:30, they have their breakfast, and it is at 8 o'clock that the lessons begin.

Most of the students have finished a high school course in their respective countries. At the institution, they naturally specialize in the Japanese language through which they learn Japanese history and culture.

The written lessons are finished at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but on Thursdays there is about an hour for the various Japanese arts of self-defense, such as, for instance, judo and kendo.

Nothing affords them more pleasure than to make comparisons between the ways and customs of Japan and those of their native countries. They find much that is similar but there are also many things that differ from their accustomed ways.

They are reluctant to do away with the trifling customs under which they were brought up or which they were taught at the schools at home. For instance, in raising the hand when one wishes to be permitted to speak or to answer a question, it is the custom in Japan to raise the right arm, fully stretched over one's head. But in Thailand, it appears that the elbow must be left at rest on the desk and the upper part of the arm raised to the level of the face, with the thumb folded within as if to salute. Though it is a slight matter, the Thai students are unwililng to break away from this custom and to conform to the Japanese way.

Give Frank Statements

In spite of all, however, what makes it easy for the teachers to instruct these students is the latter's frankness. They give expression to their likes and dislikes outspokenly. The teachers are therefore enabled to grasp the disposition of the students and are thus facilitated in the business of guidance to a considerable extent.

After a stay of a year or two at the Student's Association, having mastered enough of the Japanese language, they will either proceed to higher institutions in the capital for advanced learning or return to their respective countries to take upon themselves the task of becoming forthcoming leaders of a common Asiatic ideal for independence and prosperity.

It is not the blind submission the Anglo-Saxons demanded that Japan wishes of the people of the South, but friendship and sincere co-operation. A mutual understanding of the ways and the minds of the peoples must of necessity be evolved, and this evolution is conceivable, at least for the present, only through the mastery of one another's languages.

Japanese students are being dispatched to the various countries of the South to learn their languages in the same manner as the southern students are studying at the institution in Tokyo. True understanding of and love for one another is made possible more efficiently and speedily through languages than by any other means.

Mayor's Wife Distributes Gifts

Domei

MANILA, July 7.—Approximately 1,200 released war prisoners, war widows, war orphans and destitute civilians received cash gifts and were entertained at a program at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The program was sponsored by the Social Service Unit of the City Health Office. The cash gifts were distributed by Mrs. Leon Guinto, wife of the Mayor of Manila.

Obituary

Kenzo Noguchi, 40, a well-known painter and one of the judges of the Education Ministry Art Exhibition, died at his home in Shiga Prefecture on July 5. A graduate of Tokyo Art Academy. Mr. Noguchi's works were accepted three times with special honors at the Imperial Art Exhibition.

Major-General Takuji Okumura, 70, died at his home in Kobe on July 4. Funeral services will be held at the Municipal Funeral Hall at 3 p.m. on July 13.

BRITISHERS TREAT SEPOYS LIKE DOGS

As Long as India Is a 'Slave' Such Degrading Treatment Cannot Be Avoided

Domei

RANGOON, July 9.—Condemning the treatment meted out by the British to Indian officers and men, Captain M. M. Latif declared in an interview: "The Indian officer is in no way less efficient or less competent than a British officer, but can never expect to have his ability and hard work recognized by British authorities."

Captain Latif, formerly a flight lieutenant of the Second Flight Squadron of the Indian Air Force, was given the rank of captain by the Indian National Army authorities when he joined that army. He said that any Indian officer finds himself hindered in promotion. A sepoy, hired to lay down his life, gets 20 rupees per month, just one-fourth of what the British soldier receives.

"The British soldier enjoys the best food and clothing. He travels in the second class and is provided with all sorts of comforts and luxuries and all this is paid for by depriving an Indian of his two square meals, and the last straw is that the sepoy is pushed into the foremost trenches to face enemy bullets, while the British forces sit at the back," he stated.

"I am sure that the British considers it below his dignity to try and respect an Indian officer even though the latter is given the rank of an officer. Let the unfortunate Indian officer pass by a British soldier and he will invariably fail to receive the compliment due him as an officer. British soldiers will always try and avoid such an encounter, and generally succeeds in this," Captain Latif said.

On the other hand, British officers treat Indian soldiers "like dogs," he declared, adding that to his British subordinates, the British officer's attitude is friendly, but he looks down upon his Indian subordinates to such an extent that he will not even "address them without using abusive language."

"An Indian officer is not entrusted with the power to punish British soldiers, but the British officer may punish Indian soldiers," Captain Latif continued.

He said that "although Indians proved themselves very efficient, not only in the last World War but also in this war and have earned a good name in various fronts, they are still not found able enough by the British to be given good treatment or quick promotions. Why is all this? The answer is slavery. As long as India is a slave one cannot avoid such a treatment."

PAPER FROM ABACA WASTE

Davao Establishes New Industry And Factory Already Set up

Domei

DAVAO, July 7.—Out of countless experiments being carried out by scientists pioneering in the building up of a new Philippines, has come the manufacture of a high-grade paper from abaca waste.

Davao is the center of the Philippine abaca industry producing the world's finest rope, but in the process, mountains of waste in the form of leaves and outer covering of trunks were thrown away. Heretofore, such waste has been either thrown away or used as fertilizer. Scientists of Davao, however, got busy and after many trials and constant endeavor, succeeded in producing a fine-grade paper.

The finished product is of the finest quality and should prove a boon to the people of Mindanao. It is learned already that one abaca paper factory has been operating since July 1 with plans being speeded up to increase the production even further.

OSHIMA SEES NIPPON PLAY

Shuzenji Monogatari Produced by Kuni Staged at Leipzig

Domei

BERLIN, July 7.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, was among the visitors to a theater at Leipzig today when the Japanese play "Shuzenji Monogatari" or the Story of Mask Maker Yashao dealing with the tragical life of Minamoto Yoriie, second Minamoto Shogun at Kamakura, was staged under the auspices of the Japan-Germany Society. The drama was written by the late Kido Okamoto, noted playwright, and translated into German by Masayoshi Kuni, who spent 10 months in reproducing it on the German stage.

The Japan-Germany Society has its branches in 13 cities in Germany and it is expected to establish a new branch at Stettin soon.

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THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

PART XII: THE PURGATORY

In order to go to Tokyo, Takao purposely took a roundabout course, because he was afraid he might meet Masato in the same train as the latter was leaving Kagoshima for the College about the same time. Takao went from Beppu to Osaka by ship and then from there by train to Tokyo.

When he arrived at Tokyo Station he had only three hundred yen. He looked for the cheapest inn and took up his lodgings at an inn in Hongo. He wanted to enter the Tokyo Fine Arts School, but he was refused because he had not finished the middle school and because it was not the new term yet.

"Damn it!" he shouted. Then he began to look for a private art school. However, he was disappointed wherever he went. Yet he never gave up. His only wish was to become a painter. His mind was not peaceful. In due course of time he began to notice gradually the true character of Tokyo, which was so complicated and vague.

There was nothing Takao can do, however, about his money dwindling like a snow-ball in sunshine.

He began to fear Tokyo rather than feel indignant with it, because he knew that Tokyo was one of the places where everything was calculated in terms of money. He shuddered at the thought that he might be thrown out into the street penniless some day in the near future. He began to think of writing to Eda. Indeed he became much enervated.

"Suicide?" The thought which came over Masato, Cadet No. 4 at Etajima actually did occur to poor miserable Takao at times. And yet when he heard that the Imperial Academy's Art Exhibition was being held at the Art Museum in Ueno, he wanted to see it. For him it was the first greatest exhibition. Passing through the section on Japanese paintings without stopping, Takao went straight to the section on Western styled paintings. He studied every picture very carefully.

He took interest in every painting. Indeed he admired every painter, although there were some whose work was contrary to his taste. While he was looking at them, he forgot about himself, about Tokyo and his room rent.

"I want to paint, too."

His heart throbbed with joy and hope.

Presently he came to a big, bright room. Here, most of the pictures were of the committee members. In front of certain masterpieces a great many people were crowded. Leaving such pictures for later study he stood before smaller pieces. He came upon a certain landscape; there was nothing new and exciting about this picture and yet the quietness, gracefulness and mildness reigning over it, charmed everybody. This, too, was a painting of one of the members of the committee.

Takao loved this picture and when he saw the painter's name, he almost shouted.

"Oh, it's Mr. Tokujiro Ichiki's!"

Takao had remembered his name. He was a graduate of the Second Middle School of Kagoshima, too, and well known as a painter of mountains both in his home town and in Tokyo.

After thinking about it over and over all through the night without even a wink of sleep, Takao made up his mind to call on Mr. Ichiki to seek his counsel about his personal affairs.

Perhaps the blood of the Kagoshima clansmen made him do it.

"I'm Mutaguchi from Kagoshima," he introduced himself in broad Kagoshima dialect at the doorway. The maid controlling her laughter, went to the back part of the house.

Presently she ushered Takao into a queerly decorated drawing room where there were many Chinese vases and South Sea pots as well as other curios. After he had waited for a comparatively long time, the master of this house appeared in Kimono. He was unexpectedly small and with a moustache, but his eyes were gentle.

"Well, sit down, please!"

Even though Takao showed him every civility due an elder person in Kagoshima, Mr. Ichiki paid little attention to it. On the contrary he gave a vexatious look at such polite manners. Takao was puzzled and sat down.

"I have not been in Kagoshima for more than twenty years. I hate Kagoshima where old men always swagger."

Mr. Ichiki's dialect had no touch of Kagoshima accent. He always spoke very briskly and smartly and abused Kagoshima without hesitation. Takao was quite astonished because Mr. Ichiki was the first person from the same province Takao had met since leaving home.

"Oh, you, too, attended the Second Middle School? There's no school in the world as uncivilized as the Second Middle School, don't you think?"

Hearing these words Takao gradually became helpless and lost all hope. Takao called on him because he wanted to get his guidance, but it seemed to him now that it was hopeless.

"By the way, on what business did you call on me?"

As Takao, almost weeping, relapsed into silence, the painter asked. Takao, resolving himself, revealed everything except his abscondence.

"You can't be a respectable painter so soon. Even though you may have talent, it would take you ten years at least."

"Does it take such a long time?"

"I think you'd better give it up."

"No, I can't."

Takao indignantly objected. The painter chuckled.

"If you have set your heart on it so, study hard. But I don't like to have a pupil. If you don't mind working at my house as a houseboy. . ."

From the following day he began to work at Mr. Ichiki's home, sweeping, heating the bath or going on errands.

A month passed and he saw that Mr. Ichiki, in spite of his indifferent attitude, was of unexpectedly kind and warm character. Mrs. Ichiki was quite selfish and hysterical. As she had no children, she often went out gaily dressed, and on such an occasion, Takao was ordered to shine her shoes. This was mortifying to Takao.

"What a disgrace that I must shine a woman's shoes!" The Kagoshima youth's blood boiled with indignation, but there was nothing that he could do except turn his mind to study.

He earnestly practiced "dessin." He sketched everything he caught sight of with pencil and charcoal, and when he accumulated some amount of drawings, he showed them to Mr. Ichiki.

"You must study 'dessin' very hard. This is most important for a painter."

He did not make any comments on Takao's drawings, but Takao by his teacher's look knew that Mr. Ichiki acknowledged his talent. Takao became more interested in drawing. Whenever he saw even an apple or a blade of grass, he wanted to sketch it easily. At last without his master's permission, he began to use oil-painting. He brought his first "still life" painting to Mr. Ichiki, expecting to be scolded. But on the contrary he was complimented.

"You have nice color there!"

In due course of time, Takao was asked to accompany Mr. Ichiki on one of his sketching tours. It was Takao's duty to carry the luggage, but when they arrived at their destination he could freely study with his master.

"Your painting is stale and its staleness is very interesting. The world calls mine 'academic' and stale, but yours is even more stale than mine."

Mr. Ichiki, looking at Takao's paintings, smiled gently.

Since Mr. Ichiki began to teach Takao with real earnestness, his paintings made great progress. During his master's absence he was permitted to use his "atelier" and to paint on a large canvas. However, the more earnest did he become, the more cross Mrs. Ichiki became, because Takao became that much more useless as a house-boy.

One year elapsed. When the second spring came, he had to leave the house upon Mrs. Ichiki's suggestion. But Mr. Ichiki found a job for Takao.

Takao found a job in the advertising department of a cosmetic shop called "Paris" on Ginza Street. There he got acquainted with many artists, one of whom was Keiichi Tsuruhara whom I mentioned before. There Takao found new painting styles and ways and became friendly with many artists, but he was never influenced by them. In his apartment at Koenji he continued studying very steadily and diligently every Sunday and every night, but he could paint only "stale" ones. No one except Mr. Ichiki complimented him but he himself was satisfied with it and was very happy.

One day, however, one of his fellow-workers left for the war-front. He heard the other fellow-workers who were left behind hotly discussing art.

"Is it right for us to continue painting at such a time as this?"

"Of course. We must seek natural beauty all the more," said one of the youths.

"No, a painter is after all a Japanese. We must take up the brush as if we took up arms."

"Then do you think those works having to do with the current situation are great masterpieces?"

"No, no, I don't say that, but . . ."

The discussion seemed to have no end.

Takao, hearing this discussion gradually became melancholy.

A great doubt was spreading over his mind as if dark clouds were covering the skies.

Art works, subject of which were selected from North China and Shanghai, often appeared in the Art Exhibition, but all were very unrefined and rough and ready, and Takao was never moved with them.

"Such pictures are trash!"

Thus he thought. Then he became indignant when next to those pictures he came upon pots or fruits painted in conceited design or grandiose color.

"Those are no good, either."

It was in those days that military operations were begun at Canton and the word "new system" began to strike the ears of the Japanese people. It was natural that a young, delicate and subtle mind such as Takao's would be stirred. And yet he did not know how to paint at all. He was only vexed and discontented with himself and at the present situation.

"What the devil is a picture? What's fine art?"

Since he began to think thus, he hated even to touch a sketch-book. Moreover, he had to cast doubt upon himself for being so confused and so desperate.

"My motive in becoming a painter was a mistake wasn't it?"

Every painter became a painter because he loved painting. This was a universal truth. As for Takao, of course he never disliked painting, but he had never dreamed of being a painter until he had failed that second naval examination.

"I became a painter because I wanted to rebel against the navy."

Thinking over his motive he could not but recognize that it was one of desperate self-abandonment. At least it was not true that he wished to be a painter because he loved beauty.

"My motive was quite impure and foul. I am now being punished." Thus he told himself. It seemed to him as if his future as a painter was hopeless and that every effort he had made since he came to Tokyo were all in vain. It seemed to him that he was forsaken by every honor and hope.

"I envy Masato!"

He had never envied Masato so much before. He knew precisely that Masato would graduate from the Naval College one year later, as if it was his own affair. Masato was probably spending diligent hours at Etajima and of course successive naval ranks were waiting Masato. On the other hand Takao was already a defeated person. At least Takao thought so of himself.

"A failure at the age of twenty. What a shame!" Takao cried.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1944

'Deplorable' American Conduct

"Deplorable" is a very polite euphemism for the outrageous conduct of American troops and officials in the lands of their allies. Dr. Hernae Tavares, Brazilian educationalist, is the latest to add his voice to the chorus of bitter complaints which arises over the conduct of these American invaders wherever they invited, or uninvited, go. Speaking at Maryland the Brazilian doctor declared that the conduct of the officials poured by the thousand into Latin America by the United States had adversely affected the feelings of all Brazilians towards the United States. These ill-selected officials, he claimed, had been guilty of "unorthodox" behavior. "They spent too much money, many of them became rowdy and drunk" in the best casinos frequented by Brazilian society and, ignorant of the Brazilian background, did not know how to comport themselves in the society of cultured Brazilians.

This, however, is a mild complaint concerned more with deplorable manners than with deplorable morals. From Iceland, from Northern Ireland, from Africa, from Australia and from far off Chungking the allegations concerning American forces stationed there are much more serious. The complaints are not only of economic disruption and dearth caused by their commandeering of local supplies so badly needed by the local inhabitants, not only of excessive arrogance and drunken rowdiness, but of their general lawless immorality, their quickness on the trigger, and particularly their shameless behavior to women and girls. In all these regions American troops are reported as comporting themselves as conquerors might in sacked towns in the Middle Ages, and in Chungking at least Chinese students have banded together against them since Chungking's dictator is powerless to stop the flagrant misdemeanors.

Britain's, however, is the sorriest tale and Britain has no remedy. No less than fourteen of the American troops stationed in Britain have already been sentenced to death for murder, including at least one for murder with rape. These Americans apparently had little need of the "Schools for Murder" that exist in Britain.

At Grantham, moreover, such has been the undesirable conduct of dissolute American troops that questions were raised on the subject in Parliament.

British women and girls can no longer walk unmolested in that peaceful Nottingham town since American troops were stationed there. No longer dare they venture out unaccompanied after dark. No curfew is needed to keep Grantham's virtuous wives and daughters within doors while lawless, drunken American soldiers lie in wait to rape, disgrace or murder the unwilling, and spread drunkenness, disease and shame among the more friendly inclined.

Since no Government measures to abate the ills resulted from the grave allegations made in Parliament by Grantham's indignant member, before Whitsun, twenty-five aggrieved leaders of religious dominations and prominent citizens of Grantham met together to demand that the Home Secretary take immediate steps to remedy the situation. The resolution adopted by these indignant Britons reads: "Relating to the behavior of some American troops in Grantham it is unanimously resolved that we express our gratitude to Mr. Kendall for raising questions; that the Home Secretary be notified that in the opinion of this meeting the state of affairs in Grantham and other towns in this country is indeed deplorable; and it is further resolved that the Home Secretary be requested to take immediate steps to deal with this serious matter".

Deplorable indeed is the state of affairs in Grantham and wheresoever else American troops are stationed. But what can the harassed British Home Secretary do about it? Churchill himself is but Roosevelt's first lieutenant. It is probably beyond his power to discipline the lawless forces of his Commander-in-Chief, even in his own fair isles. Britain, moreover, cannot chide her bidden guests, nor speed them on their way. She has too sore a need of them to be over-nice about a little murder, rape, drunken rowdiness or other such excesses on the part of her American guests today. But she will not forget them. It is also meet that America's allies should themselves have some slight taste of those native American qualities so freely exhibited by kidnappers, lynchers and gangsters in the United States itself, and which even the army cannot discipline out of them. America's allies may thus be induced to reflect on the wisdom of combining to reject any post-war plans that might risk placing themselves together with the rest of the world permanently at these American mercies. They may the better understand United Asia's iron determination to preserve East Asia at least from the strutting of this lawless breed.

SUMMER

Part I

The rainy season was over and summer had begun.

I opened the shoji wide and rolled up the bamboo blinds, through which I caught glimpses of green mountains, and people in white kimono walking along the road. Fuji was also in summer costume, having put on a cool grey garment and donned a streaked white snow cap. Listen to the cool, refreshing sound of the wind that comes sweeping over the smooth blue surface of the Sagami Sea.

Part II

I heard the chirp of cicadas in the hill at the back for the first time this year. It was clear and fresh and rang like a silver bell. The hot white sun set behind a hill, and the evening brought coolness with it. I went out and saw men angling on the bank of the river, and heard friendly chatting, the sound of a flute, and the merry noise of fireworks set off by children. Summer had begun. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

THE CROWS AT NIGHTFALL

By LI PO

(Translated by S. Obata)

In the twilight of yellow clouds
The crows seek their nests by the city wall.
The crows are flying home, cawing—
Cawing to one another in the tree-tops.
Lo, the maid of Chin-Chuan at her loom
Weaving brocade,—for whom, I wonder?
She murmurs softly to herself
Behind the blue mist of gauze curtain.
She stops her shuttle, and broods sadly,
Remembering him who is far away—
She must lie alone in her bower at night,
And her tears fall like rain.

A Year Ago Today

July 10, 1943

In a frantic attempt to subdue successive uprising of Mohammedans in the northwestern district the Chungking regime, as a temporary measure, is reported to have appointed two Mohammedan leaders in Kansu Province as members of the Kansu Provincial Government and also have dispatched Pai Chung-sai, who is influential among Chinese Mohammedans, to Kansu.

* * *

A British magazine recently revealed that since the beginning of the war more than 11,000 foreign seamen aboard British ships, dropping anchor at various American ports, have deserted because of the great risks and low pay.

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The law preventing the ownership of land by the Indians, put into effect by the Union of South Africa, has had a far-reaching repercussions among the various Indian classes and is stirring up severe criticisms. Four Indian Chambers of Commerce held a joint meeting recently in Calcutta and adopted a resolution to lodge a strong protest with the Union of South Africa, on the ground that the passage of the law is a humiliating disgrace to the Indians and a criminal act.

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As a measure to cope with the present food scarcity, the Syrian Government decided to requisition this year's crops of cereals. Farmers are allowed to hold just enough stock to last them for one year and what is left is to be turned over to the Government.

MONGOLIA'S RISING SALT INDUSTRY

Product Is Obtained Entirely From Land and Sea

By YOSHIZO IKE

To the people of Mongolia, a land without a sea, salt is a priceless treasure. Prizing salt, taking great care in its use, wasting not a pinch of it—these are things beyond our imagination, but they are realities in Mongolia.

Obviously, salt in Mongolia cannot be obtained from the sea, so it is taken from the lakes and from the land. This is called "lake salt" and "land salt." For this reason, in Mongolia, lakes and the soil are precious store-houses for the salt supply.

The lakes of this region have no outlet, and since rivers and streams are few, are formed largely by spring or rain water. And furthermore, without an outlet, the water decreases by natural evaporation. In fact, the air is so dry and the evaporation so rapid that at times the water in these lakes decreases sharply. The salt taken from this salt-laden water is the so-called "lake salt," and is of two kinds, white salt and blue salt.

Likewise, the lowlands and basins of Mongolia are dreary stretches of treeless, grassless wasteland of alkaline soil containing a great quantity of salt. The salt obtained from this lowland soil is "land salt," and it too has many varieties. Lake salt, besides being superior to land salt in quality, is easier to extract, However, in addition to its area of production being limited, it is found in the far interior where facilities for its transportation are limited. Hence, its production is small.

To obtain salt from the lakes, the season of highest temperature, and hence, of greatest evaporation of the lake water with the resultant concentration of salt, is chosen. This is from May until September. The lake beds are partitioned by dikes in the manner of paddy-fields, and the water concentrated as much as possible in one spot. This spot is further dug until the water is drawn into a sort of a well. This is left standing for ten days or so until the water further evaporates and salt crystals begin to form. These crystals are then piled into mounds about two meters in height. Countless numbers of these mounds are built up and are left standing in the glaring sun, which extracts the moisture and leaves the salt remaining.

After it has dried completely, the salt is put into wooden boxes and taken to the markets, either by donkeys or by camels.

The Extraction of Land Salt

Besides being obtainable from lowlands or basins where the soil is high in salt content, land salt can also be extracted from land adjacent to fresh water streams or lakes with extremely low salt content. The extraction of land salt is complicated and difficult when compared with that of lake salt. The process can be divided into three parts, namely, (1) the gathering of the original soil, (2) the extraction of the "saltiness" from the soil in water solution, and (3) the extraction of the salt itself from the solution.

First, during the dry season of March to May, the soil with high salt content—shown by the white crystals on the surface—is gathered and piled up to the height of two to three meters. These mounds are left standing until the end of June, and the preparations for the extraction of the salt is begun.

A shallow well is dug close to these mounds, the salt-containing soil is placed within, and the well water is poured over it. The well water melts the salt in the soil, and the resulting solution runs into the pot built close to the shallow well. The salt is obtained from this salt solution. For this purpose, two methods are used: solar evaporation and artificial evaporation by boiling. At times, both of these methods may be used.

In the solar evaporation method, the salt solution is placed in a shallow basin constructed of lime mortar and allowed to evaporate for two or three days, and the residue of concentrated salt solution is taken. In the boiling method, the salt solution is placed in a metal pan two to three meters in circumference and 0.4 to 0.5 meters in depth and set to boil over a fireplace of clay with cattle chips as fuel. When the salt crystals form on the bottom of the pan, they are scraped together with a metal ladle.

The temperature in Mongolia varies greatly from year to year with the accompanying result that in some years the lake water fails to evaporate and lake salt is unobtainable. Also, deficiency in labor and transportation facilities makes the production of land salt unpredictable. Especially, since most of the land salt production centers are in the hinterlands, away from rail, motor, or river transportation, transportation problems present great obstacles. The Government, however, is expending great efforts toward the amelioration of these difficulties, and gratifying results are becoming evident.

Burma Views Her Progress

Remarkable Progress Realized in Construction of Political and Economic Setup

By KIKUJIRO NEZU

The land of Burma, which was born as an independent country on August 1 last year amid the fires of war, is still the main western theater of the War of Greater East Asia.

The declaration of independence solemnly proclaims that "Burma is not a Burma which exists solely for itself, but it is at the same time a Burma which exists for the whole of Greater East Asia" and that "the War of Greater East Asia is simultaneously a war which decides the fate of the independence of Burma and its survival." These points were emphasized by Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, Dr. Ba Maw, at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in November last year.

Animated by this realization that the consummation of Burma's independence hinges on victory in the war, the leaders of the country from Head of State Dr. Ba Maw down, have been devoting their all to the successful prosecution of the war. Under the two-fold ultimate goal of advancing the national destiny and prosecuting the war, a national army has been created and a general national mobilization structure established, while utmost efforts are being made to bolster the home front and to guarantee popular welfare. All in all, in less than a year after independence, Burma is laying the national foundations steadily and cooperating in the war effort.

To restore Burma to its Oriental character by purging it of pernicious Anglo-American influences, to arouse national consciousness and to enhance the labor service and ultimately build up a new national order—such is the avowed objective of Head of State Dr. Ba Maw. With this in view, the following basic lines of national policy are being adhered to:

1. Extermination of materialism and infusion of consciousness as a people of Greater East Asia into the minds of the people.

2. Firm establishment of a general national mobilization structure founded on solid national unity.

3. Enforcement of emergency measures for the purpose of cooperating in the war effort.

Following independence, a union of the Burmese and Karens, prevented by British intrigue, was integrated and the long-standing antagonism between the two peoples has been eliminated for good.

Indo-Burmese Friendship

Furthermore, the bad blood between the Burmese and Indians, introduced by Britain's colonial policy, was removed when, after an interview with Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Ba Maw enunciated a policy for Burmese-Indian cooperation in the form of a State declaration. The main points of the policy are:

1. Indians resident in Burma, its allied countries as well as in countries friendly to it shall be treated as nationals of a friendly country.

2. Indians shall be given the right of neutralization and those neutralized shall be accorded equal treatment with the Burmese.

3. Indians passing through Burmese territory on the independence mission (as for instance the Azad Hind Army) shall be given friendly facilities.

On December 23 last year, with the abolition of the Japanese military administration, the Shan States, including the Karenni and Wa States, were incorporated into Burmese territory under the Japan-Burma Treaty. U Baw Yin, the Burmese Minister of the Interior, was concurrently appointed the Highest Administrator of the Shan Region. The next day, December 24, the ceremony for the opening of the Shan Regional Government was held at Taung-gyi. It was a grand, historic event symbolizing Japan's moral spirit and marking the realization of concord between the Burmese and Shans.

In the field of domestic administration, a series of measures have been carried out with a view to bolstering the wartime government machinery. To begin with, the Board of Personnel was created and the Civil Service Regulations promulgated. On January 12 this year, a fundamental reform of local administration was enforced. In line with this reform, the country has been divided into four administrative regions as follows: (1) Upper Burma Region, comprising 15 prefectures, the seat of regional government established at Mandalay; (2) Middle Burma Region, comprising eight prefectures, with the seat of regional government at Bassein; (3) Lower Burma Region, comprising 12 prefectures with the seat of regional government at Rangoon; and (4) Shan Region. The prefectures in areas contiguous to the enemy territory have been classified into three grades, depending on the degree of the urgency of the wartime measures and the appointment of junior grade officials has been delegated to the prefectural Governments in the first-class prefectures. In the case of the first-class prefectures, Vice-Governors have been appointed to assist the Governors. More recently, a partial reshuffle of the Cabinet has been effected in the interests of a solid war footing.

A people's organization emerged with the amalgamation of the Thakin and Synetha Parties (which had a membership of about 400,000 and 300,000 respectively) into the Dobama Synetha Party. This put an end to the existence of the gregarious rival parties, large and small, which at one time numbered as many as 30 or more. Burma's politics was, thus, cleansed from long-time party rivalry and the ideal of a single-party politics realized.

Organization Expanded

For the thorough infiltration of national policy, the Dobama Synetha Party has been greatly enlarged and strengthened. It is now inseparably identified with the Government. With the Shan States added, the Party's spheres of activity have increased from five to six, while town and village chapters have been established. In this way, the Party has grown to be the nucleus of the national unification movement. This political reform marks a giant stride forward toward the construction of New Burma.

Labor service is demanded above anything else today. The Volunteer Construction Corps, formed in August last year and which now has a force of over 1,000,000 strong, has been offering devoted services in road-building, ship-building, repairing bridges and embankments, rebuilding railways and in all other works of construction. By setting these noble examples, the Corps is proving more instrumental than anything else in inspiring the people with the spirit of labor service. The Corps is now an integral part of the State organization. Not only that, but under the leadership of the Central Labor Policy Bureau, a vigorous campaign is on for an organized labor service.

The Burmese National Army, which is taking a direct part in the war, is resolved to fight it out in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. Under the supervision of the Supreme National Defense Council headed by Ba Maw, the National Army maintains solid defense on land and in the air. Young men in ever-increasing numbers are joining the Army, looking up to Young Defense Minister Major-General Thakin Aung San as their leader. Technical schools, arsenals and other establishments, whether purely military or semi-military, have been improved and strengthened, resulting in the further tightening of the iron defense of the land.

Thus, Burma's manpower which is symbolized in the National Army and the Volunteer Construction Corps is the motive power for her national progress and constitutes the pillar of a major defense rampart on the farthest front line in the Common Prosperity Region.

No less remarkable has been the progress in economic construction. Burma's economy in the past was reduced to a primitive industry and was subservient to foreign countries, especially Britain. Under the extortionate colonial policy of Britain, Burma was pegged in the status of a raw material producing country and denied a chance to grow industrially. During the past 10 years, Burma's exports and imports averaged 500,000,000 and 250,000,000 rupees, respectively, showing a favorable trade balance of anything between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 rupees a year. This fruit of her labor, however, was invariably wrested away by Britain as payments other than trade accounts.

Farmers Exploited

Burmese farmers, who make up 80 per cent of the population, were victims of extortion by British-manipulated Indian loan sharks, and 60 per cent of the country's farm lands had fallen into the hands of these Indian absentee landowners.

The task for independent Burma is to carry out a fundamental reorganization of her industry and acquire economic independence as a modern State, as well as to set up a new economic structure as a link in the Common Prosperity Region. That is to say, Burma has to produce daily necessities in sufficient volume to stabilize the livelihood of her people and ultimately establish domestic self-sufficiency.

Political sovereignty must be backed by economic independence, an indispensable prerequisite for which is the creation of an autonomous financial order. Before the war, Burma's finance was in the hands of British and Indian banks. Following the establishment of the Japanese military administration, reform measures were carried out, such as the enforcement of a license system against financial business and control of interest. With the attainment of independence, however, an urgent necessity was felt for the founding of a central bank to exercise control over finance.

Accordingly, on August 11 last year, the Government appointed the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the National Bank. After ten deliberations were held, the bill pertaining to the project was passed by the Privy Council on December 18. The National Bank was opened on January 15 this year.

The National Bank is capitalized at an amount equal to 10,000,000 rupees, all paid up by the Government. The rupee currency will be abolished in favor of thyat and piya notes. The bank's main business is to handle national treasury, accept deposits and advance loans to agricultural communities. Branch offices will be dispensed with for the time being. Local business is taken care of by 35 prefectural depositories, whose principal business it is to accept deposits and handle national treasury. For a national bank to accept deposits is something unprecedented. The intention is to encourage savings and thereby prevent inflation. The deposits accepted in the first month reached the encouraging figure of ¥7,130,000.

The attainment of self-sufficiency is one of the major lines of Burma's emergency national policy. To that end, the Government on October 29 last year laid down a basic agriculture program and mapped out concrete measures to augment the production of agricultural produce, such as rice, cotton and jute, as well as live-stock and aquatic products.

Eighty per cent of Burma's population is made up by farmers. The bulk of the agricultural produce is rice. To insure the supply of the necessary labor for rice-growing and to maintain a low price for this commodity is the way to solve the problem of popular livelihood. In the meantime, the output of 5,500,000 tons and the cultivation of 9,000,000 acres are the current year's goal. It has been decided to send 1,000,000 tons of the output to India.

In order to cope with the shortage of jute bags for rice, formerly imported from India, a jute growers' association has been formed. Also, 10,000 acres of paddy-fields in five prefectures in lower Burma have been successfully converted into jute farms. A further increase in output is being striven for with a view to eventual self-supply.

Cotton Prospect Good

About 300,000 piculs of raw cotton of medium quality are produced a year. Provided the quality is improved there are promises of turning it into quite a proposition. Since the time of the military administration, a five-year program is in progress for increasing the output to 1,000,000 piculs. Meantime, cotton piece-goods are being turned out on a mass-production scale by using several score thousand hand-weaving machines locally available and spinning machines imported from Japan.

Burma's original Material Mobilization Program centered on goods for interchange with Japan and with various regions of the South. Now that a self-sufficiency set-up has been completed, a new program has been in operation since January 1. The new program is aimed principally at guaranteeing the supply of minimum needs in munitions and daily necessities. Under this program, measures have been fixed to augment the production of such vital items as mineral products, cotton textiles, salt, sugar, rice, jute bags, lumber, vegetable oils, matches and cement. The salient points of the new program are:

1. Imports from Japan to be limited, as far as possible, to machinery, and utmost efforts to be made for local self-supply.

2. To increase improvised equipment for spinning and cement manufacturing.

3. To effect a large-scale mobilization of ox-carts to add to communication facilities. Wherever possible, production to be undertaken in areas nearest to consuming districts.

It will be seen from the foregoing survey that the drastic reforms introduced in Burma are all geared to the war effort. The leaders of Burma are imbued with the spirit of front line soldiers and reforming national life in that spirit. With the National Army fighting gallantly in concert with the Japanese Forces and with the whole nation lending enthusiastic support to the Government, Burma stands fortified invincibly, spiritually and materially. Undaunted by enemy air raids, Burma keeps on marching and fulfilling her role as a base for the Japanese-Indian Allied Forces. The day is bound to come when the indomitable perseverence of the Burmese people will bear fruit.

Fruits of Wisdom

The criterion of true beauty is, that it increases on examination; if false, that it lessens. There is therefore, something in true beauty that corresponds with right reason, and is not the mere creation of fancy.—Greville.

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The habit of sneering marks the egoist, the fool, or the knave, or all three.—Lavater.

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Everyone has a wallet behind for his own failings, and one before for the failings of others.—La Fontaine.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL SPIRIT

Bismarckian Traditions Manifested Under Hitler's Leadership

Editor's Note: Germany is at present manifesting her inherent strength in her defense against the landing operations commenced by the anti-Axis forces. What is the fountain-head of this spirit which makes the German people so powerful? Kazuo Kano answers the question comprehensively in the following article contributed to the Meiho Hyoron.

It is readily understandable why Germany holds an advantageous position strategically when we compare the present situation in Europe, which is a veritable stronghold, with that of the plight she had been placed in the First World War when she had to hold her own in the eastern front while simultaneously concentrating her main strength against the Allies entrenched in France.

Germany had anticipated the landing operations ever since the outbreak of the war. The fact is made clear in Hitler's address made in Poland on September 1, 1939, in which he declared toward the end of his address:

"If there are any who entertain doubt or fear that we are facing a grave situation, let him remember the Prussian Emperor who with a ludicrously small army pitted the fate of his nation against a tremendously huge allied force and after repeated battles finally vanquished the enemy. The reason why the Emperor had been able to attain such superhuman results is due to the fact that he had an adamantine will. What we need in this emergency is the same steadfast resolution and iron will. I wish, therefore, to commit myself to the resolution that Germany shall not again repeat the infamy of November 1918 in her future history. We are merely asserting our faith in the principles established by our predecessors, that is to say, the point at issue today is not individual existence but national existence."

The time-honored principle referred to by the Fuehrer in his address is the tradition of the Germanic race, ancestors of the present German people, who made it their constant rule to sacrifice self-willingly in order that their race may develop and be preserved intact. To a German, to die for one's nation was a sanctity; to fall by the hands of an enemy was preferred to natural death. Death, to a German, therefore, did not mean merely the termination of one's terrestial existence but a foundation-stone to the advancement of the race.

Patriotism Strong

The flame of such patriotic fighting spirit still burns luminously in the heart of the Germanic race. It was not accidental that the Germanic race had risen again from the confusion and humiliation of the First World War to march into battle for the honor of their fatherland, succeeding finally in overthrowing the Versailles order and opening a path for a new order in Europe.

To understand the real nature of the national spirit of Germany, however, one needn't go so far back as the primitive age of the Germanic race; to understand the Prussian spirit since Frederick the Great is sufficient.

The distinctive element which constitutes the character of the Prussian spirit is that it conceives the nation as totalitarian in principle where nation and people are regarded as one. From the first, Prussia as a nation was built on the principle that each individual should serve in the interest of the nation and that those who are held responsible for the administration of the government must govern for the happiness and prosperity of each citizen. Thus the nation and each individual were always considered as one, and concurrently with each individual, national consciousness was foremost in his thoughts.

The people owed to their nation military duty while the nation was responsible for the welfare of the people. A comprehension of this basic principle regarding the relation between nation and individual makes it possible for us to appreciate and understand Fuehrer Hitler's message to his people.

This Prussian conception of national form is inimical to the Anglo-Saxon "almighty dollar" view which holds the nation as sort of an insurance enterprise or to the Marxian mechanistic theory where the individual disappears completely in the group. Accordingly that which appears compulsory to an Anglo-Saxon is to a German often a voluntary service. To a German, it is the Anglo-Saxons, slaving under the stranglehold of gold, who are to be pitied. Germany is in reality a free nation made up of people who traditionally have a strong sense of responsibility, while on the other hand in the so-called democratic nations of the Anglo-American type the people are slaves to the materialistic prosperity of their respective nations.

Another Prussian characteristic which is evident in the German National-Socialism is the superb fusion of liberty and order, a policy allowing for the comprehensive and extensive free play of an individual's capacity and activity under a national system in which the people hold themselves individually responsible to their nation. The National Socialist principle of guidance is a further extension of the Bismarckian tradition, a successful formula fusing comprehensively and organically liberty and order.

Order Under Raids

How well this fusion had taken shape in new Germany under Chancellor Hitler's leadership may be seen by the resolute attitude with which the people are facing the indiscriminate bombing of German cities by the anti-Axis air forces. In the air attack on Berlin, civilian casualties were the greatest in her history; but almost overnight buildings were erected to house the numerous refugees whose homes were destroyed, clothing tickets were alloted, and food was immediately distributed in quantities more than ordinarily rationed.

Another important element characterizing the present German spirit that should be particularly noted is the military spirit traditional with the Prussian spirit.

The German army composed largely of cavalry, prior to Frederick the Great, was compelled to reorganize its system under pressure of Napoleonic revolutionary military strategy. The man who had the distinction of bringing about the change was Scharnhorst. He adopted the system where each individual was considered a soldier in the service of his country and organized the new Prussian army based solidly on such virtues as love of fatherland, self-sacrifice, loyalty and discipline.

The careful, exacting and accurate procedure of action is not only so preponderantly perceptible in military affairs, but is applied to economic and commercial fields as well.

The country which had really understood the economic situation and thus met the need of the Balkan states was neither England nor France, countries which had invested so heavily in the industries of this area; but Germany. Even in South America, the German commercial hold had greatly disturbed the Anglo-American economic control and monopoly so long enjoyed by them. This German economic activity was also carried out under a system of perfect collaboration between the local authorities and the residing nationals. It is to be noted further that the German commercial policy had been a boon to a less advanced nation while the economic imperialism as practiced by the Anglo-Americans was regarded by the native inhabitants with hatred, mortification and fear. These backward countries, rich in natural resources, were able to exchange their products with the excellent and low-priced German goods and thus derived much benefit without the least misgivings that thereby their nations' prestige and authority may be encroached upon.

Economic Victory

The fact that England, the United States and France had to taste defeat in the Balkan market in competition with Germany prior to the outbreak of the war is clear evidence that this state of affairs was an actuality. It is also rendered clear in the fact that Turkey had, until recently, manifested her desire to continue its commercial relations with Germany despite pressure from England tantamount to an ultimatum. This German commercial supremacy in the Balkans is not only due to the reciprocal relation which existed between a highly industrialized Germany and the raw material producing Balkan states, but also ascribable to the confidence reposed in Germany's foreign trade integrity.

The Prussian military spirit, exacting in the sense of actuality and yet so systematic in organization, was given full growth by German culture. There is the Frederick William University, an institution of learning which developed an idealistic system of the Prussian conception of state polity. Fichte, one of the first professors of the University, had roused the mettle of the German people at the time when its national spirit was at a decline.

His virile philosophic system is still strongly evident in the German national spirit of today. Kantian philosophy which may be said to be a development of the Prussian concept toward duty and obligation, Hegel's cosmic theory which revolutionized and made more profound the Prussian plenispheric reasoning, and the National Socialist philosophy developing from the Neo-Kantian school are like giant trees in a forest of smaller trees when compared with the Anglo-Saxon evidence-finding, medium of proof, system or with the French capricious rationalism.

The German race is now facing a crucial test unprecedented in its history. However, there is no doubt whatsoever that as the difficulties mount the more will the German people show a vigorous fighting spirit. Their national spirit will always assert itself eloquently under the most trying conditions.